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PRELIMINARY ACREAGE PLANS FOR CANNERS' CROPS

Preliminary acreage plans for snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes for canning are reviewed in a report issued by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on February 25. The report states:

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture from canners of snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes, show a great degree of uncertainty concerning plans for the approaching season's plantings. Many canners are undecided about making contracts; others report that they may not operate in 1932. Of a total of nearly 700 reports on the three crops combined, about one-third of these expressed uncertainty regarding their intentions to contract or plant acreage for the 1932 season. The plans of many will depend upon developments in the canned goods markets between now and planting time. With these uncertain conditions prevailing, it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions regarding the changes in acreage which are now being contemplated.

The only indications of acreage that can be drawn from the reports at this time are the approximate trends indicated by those canners who have definitely expressed their present plans. These indications may not be representative, since they do not represent more than 30 per cent of the total acreage, and leave out of the picture many firms who reported their plans as uncertain or made no report at all. In the analyses which follow, the indicated changes are based solely upon the reports of those canners who have been definite in stating their plans. The plans of the reporting canners this year are probably of most value only in reflecting the general tendency to increase or decrease acreage and may or may not closely indicate the exact degree of the changes intended by all canners. If, however, the reported plans can be accepted as roughly typical of the plans of all canners, it is of interest to the industry to consider what acreage, production and pack are most likely to result under ordinary circumstances if such plans are put into effect. This type of analysis

has been made in this report although the conclusions drawn are necessarily of a very general nature. Nothing of a specific nature can be ascertained until canners' plans are more definitely formulated.

SNAP BEANS.—Complete reports from 125 canners of snap beans indicate that these canners are planning a reduction of approximately 33 per cent below the acreage planted in 1931. Plans to reduce acreage appear quite general among canners in nearly every producing area. Should this 33 per cent reduction be representative of the plans of all canners of snap beans, and should the reduction be put into effect, it would mean a total planting of around 40,000 acres in 1932 compared with a total planting of 59,800 acres in 1931. Assuming no unusual abandonment of planted acreage during the 1932 season, the acreage actually harvested would probably be around 39,000 acres compared with 54,110 acres harvested in 1931, 78,690 acres in 1930 and 65,040 acres in 1929. If the five-year average yield per acre (1.47 tons per acre for the period 1926-1930, inclusive) be assumed for this acreage, it would mean a total production of about 57,000 tons in 1932 compared with 69,100 tons produced in 1931 and with a five-year average production of 68,100 tons. According to the relationship existing between tonnage and pack during the past six seasons, a production of 57,000 tons would quite likely result in a total pack of about 5,000,000 standard cases. A total of 6,067,000 standard cases was packed in 1931.

SWEET CORN.—Reports from 105 canners of sweet corn indicate that these canners are planning a reduction of 36 per cent below the acreage planted in 1931. Judging from these reports, canners of sweet corn in nearly every section are planning drastic cuts in acreage for 1932. If we assume, for the sake of analysis, that a 36 per cent acreage reduction is made by all canners, it would mean a total planting of about 230,000 acres for 1932 compared with 359,000 acres planted in 1931. Acreage harvested in 1931 was 350,560 acres. Allowing the same ratio between planted and harvested acreage in 1932 as in 1931, the 1932 harvested acreage would probably be around 224,000 acres compared with harvested acreages of 350,560 acres in 1931, 375,560 acres in 1930 and 357,310 acres in 1929. The average harvested acreage for the five-year period 1926 to 1930 is 315,900 acres. The average yield per acre for the same period is 2.03 tons per acre. Should this average yield per acre be obtained for the 1932 crop, and should a 36 per cent reduction in acreage be carried out, a total production of about 455,000 tons would result. Such

a production would be 41 per cent below the 1931 production and would be 29 per cent less than the five-year average production for the period 1926 to 1930. According to the relationship existing between tonnage production and pack, a production of 455,000 tons would likely result in a pack of 10½ to 11 million cases of standard size.

TOMATOES.—Reports received from 230 packers of tomatoes and tomato products indicate that these canners are planning to contract about the same acreage in 1932 as they contracted in 1931. Assuming, for the sake of analysis, that the total 1932 acreage may not differ greatly from that harvested in 1931, it is quite likely that a larger production would be obtained from an acreage of the same size. The average yield per acre for the five years preceding 1931 was 4.22 tons per acre. The average yield per acre obtained in 1931 was 3.53 tons per acre, or the lowest on record during the past 14 seasons. Had the five-year average yield per acre been obtained on the 1931 acreage, the total production would have been 1,213,000 tons or 20 per cent greater than was actually harvested.

According to past relationships between estimated production and pack, a pack of about 12 million cases (No. 3 cans) of canned tomatoes would ordinarily be expected from a production of 1,213,000 tons. Since estimates of total production also include tonnage utilized as paste, puree, catsup, sauces, soups, tomato juice, etc., it is, of course, possible that the pack of canned tomatoes may vary according to the proportions of total production used for canned tomatoes and for other tomato products. In past years, however, these proportions have usually remained fairly constant, as shown by the close relationship existing between total production and the pack of canned tomatoes. According to data received from representative canners during the past three seasons, about 50 per cent of the total production of tomatoes for manufacture is usually used in canned tomatoes.

BILL WOULD EXEMPT CANNERS FROM LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

The Senate Agriculture Committee on February 24 reported the bill (S. 2827), introduced by Senator Goldsborough of Maryland, which would so define the term "dealer" as to exempt most canners from the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. The bill as reported provides that "no person buying any such commodity for canning and/or processing within the State where grown shall be considered a 'dealer' whether or not the canned or processed product is to be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce."

In the report of the committee there is included a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture in explanation of the bill and the following is an excerpt therefrom:

"The Department is of the opinion that such persons might well be exempted from the operations of the Perishable Commodities Act (referring to canners of fresh fruits and vegetables which are purchased in the State where canned or processed). It is believed, however, that canners or processors who buy in interstate commerce car loads of fresh fruits or vegetables, as defined in the Act, should be licensed and be made subject to the Act, etc. * * * It is our opinion, also, that if canners are to be exempted as indicated the exemption should also include others who purchase fresh fruits and vegetables for processing."

SEED LOANS

According to a recent announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture, crop production loans to farmers from the fifty million dollar fund allocated to the Department of Agriculture by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will begin as soon as forms are available in the counties and county committees can pass upon applications. The necessary blanks are now being printed and will be distributed as soon as available.

These loans are of interest to canners in many sections. According to the law "a first lien on all crops growing or to be planted and grown, shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be deemed sufficient security for such loan or advance."

Some farmers who received loans from the government in 1931 and also grew crops for canning have not yet repaid the government loan. Where the canner has made settlement with such growers for the canning crop it appears the canner is liable to the government for the amount paid the grower because of the government's prior lien on the crop.

The Association is making representations to the seed loan officials in the hope that the time for settlement of such liability may be extended until after the 1932 crop season so that the canner or grower may have an opportunity to make the settlement from the proceeds of the coming season's crop.

A study is also being made in the hope of formulating a plan or method for 1932 contract relations between grower and canner so that canners may not in the future find themselves again involved and liable for growers' unpaid crop-production loans.

DEATH OF R. I. BENTLEY

The death of R. I. Bentley, chairman of the board of directors of the California Packing Corporation, on Monday, February 22, ended a lifetime career of activity and leadership in the canning industry.

Born in Chicago, he went as a child with his parents to the Pacific Coast, where he received his education. His first position was with the San Jose Packing Company, in 1883, and he remained with that company until 1890, when he became general manager of the Sacramento Packing and Drying Company. Nine years later he became vice-president and general manager of the California Fruit Cannery Association, and in 1916 was elected vice-president and general manager of the newly formed California Packing Corporation. In 1920 he became president of the Corporation and in 1930 the chairman of its board.

Mr. Bentley was interested in many civic activities. In 1924 he became president of the San Francisco Opera Association, which position he held until his death. He was elected president of the California State Automobile Association in 1931, was a director of the San Francisco Community Chest, trustee of the War Memorial, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research.

Mr. Bentley was long active in association work undertaken by the canning industry, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Cannery Association and a member of its Committee on Scientific Research. To his activities in the interest of the canning industry he brought a keen, analytical mind, foresight that anticipated with remarkable accuracy the industry's future problems, and the ability to meet and solve these problems as they arose. His advocacy and support of scientific research as fundamental to the progress of the industry was but one example of his broad vision and unusual grasp of a problem that affected every branch of the business.

His wide and varied interests brought Mr. Bentley in contact with people in many walks of life. They found him open-minded and frank, sincere and companionable, a man who at once commanded respect and won friendship. Not only to his business associates and friends, but also to those in many other fields of endeavor, his death will be felt as a personal loss.

EXPORTS OF CANNED FOODS IN JANUARY

Shipments of canned foods to foreign countries in January showed general, and in some cases quite marked decreases, when

compared with figures for the corresponding month last year. Fruits for salad showed the greatest increase over January, 1931, with slight increases in sausage, tomatoes and pineapple. The following are the export figures as compiled by the Department of Commerce:

Articles	January, 1931		January, 1932	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total	1,419,333	\$552,227	984,744	\$223,964
Beef	112,611	59,408	72,262	17,196
Pork	1,065,443	418,008	701,776	160,225
Sausage	124,975	32,612	162,596	37,411
Other	116,304	42,114	48,110	9,132
Canned vegetables, total	4,452,545	478,114	1,724,604	163,361
Asparagus	1,551,695	239,306	450,903	67,730
Baked beans, and pork and beans	790,000	40,023	397,925	24,332
Corn	292,978	24,525	135,017	9,863
Peas	444,157	41,370	180,549	15,801
Soups	562,931	67,815	151,133	17,755
Tomatoes	246,560	10,825	265,158	15,080
Other	564,164	48,250	137,919	12,200
Condensed milk	2,403,317	438,634	2,309,710	405,088
Evaporated milk	5,269,123	484,052	4,502,284	333,037
Canned fruits, total	24,976,694	2,216,413	18,826,779	1,333,903
Apples and applesauce	1,695,953	73,898	1,533,928	63,613
Apricots	1,558,911	143,561	980,845	68,392
Loganberries	151,086	15,880	98,758	8,888
Other berries	55,849	8,918	28,092	3,795
Cherries	105,220	15,885	49,350	6,154
Fruits for salad	2,691,161	359,660	3,163,435	340,294
Grapefruit	1,324,913	104,833	545,102	32,854
Peaches	7,638,373	635,121	3,412,471	217,041
Pears	6,887,334	582,388	6,088,341	409,070
Pineapple	2,488,605	240,734	2,586,293	154,806
Prunes	148,180	13,069	157,867	15,218
Other	231,103	22,466	182,237	13,718
Salmon	1,273,575	218,539	498,191	73,326
Sardines	5,247,937	340,792	2,715,254	160,846

TOMATO PRODUCTS IMPORTS

Imports of canned tomatoes in January, 1932, increased approximately 4,800,000 pounds over those of January, 1931, and about 3,600,000 pounds over December, 1931. Tomato paste also showed an increase in imports over last year, to a lesser degree, increasing about 181,000 pounds over January, 1931, but decreasing approximately 546,000 pounds from the preceding month.

	Canned Tomatoes		Tomato Paste	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
January, 1931	5,611,727	\$198,377	796,143	\$62,736
January, 1932	10,461,250	307,270	977,691	60,177

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY

In January, as compared with December, there was a decrease of 3.9 in employment and of 7.5 per cent in payroll totals in 15 major industrial groups, according to reports compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from 49,251 establishments.

Fourteen of these industrial groups reported losses over the

month interval in both employment and earnings. In employment the decreases ranged from 0.1 per cent in the telephone and telegraph group to 20.6 per cent in the retail trade group. In pay-roll totals the losses ranged from 1.3 per cent in laundries to 21.6 per cent in anthracite mining. The remaining group, hotels, reported an increase in employment of 0.1 per cent and a decrease in earnings of 2 per cent.

FARM PRICES

The general level of prices received by producers of farm products registered a new low on January 15 at 63 per cent of the pre-war average. This represents a decline of 4.5 per cent during the previous month; 22 per cent during the previous year; and 53 per cent since January, 1929. Prices of farm products have declined still further since mid-January. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' weekly index of wholesale prices of farm products declined 8 per cent during the last half of January.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JANUARY

The index number of wholesale prices computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, decreased from 68.6 for December to 67.3 for January, or nearly 2 per cent. This index number, based on the average prices for 1926 as 100, shows a decrease of approximately 14 per cent when compared with January, 1931, which had an index number of 78.2. Price decreases were reported for canned corn, and canned spinach, while canned peaches and canned pineapple averaged higher than in the month before.

RETAIL PRICES IN JANUARY

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed an average decrease of about 4 1/3 per cent on January 15, when compared with December 15, and an average decrease of about 17 2/3 per cent since January 15, 1931. The price of canned corn decreased 3 per cent and of canned red salmon, canned peas and canned tomatoes, 1 per cent. Canned pork and beans showed an increase of 4 per cent. There was no change in evaporated milk.

TRUCK CROP SHIPMENTS

Shipments of fruits and vegetables continued in fairly steady volume during the week ended February 23.

Carrot shipments were moderate. California recently has been the only source of supply of cauliflower.

A few carloads of snap beans were coming daily from Texas, and 30 cars per day from Florida. Spinach movement from southern Texas was averaging about 40 cars daily, but decreased

sharply by the end of the week. Strawberries from Florida were beginning to feel the competition of Louisiana shipments. Florida still forwarded 25 cars per day, and Louisiana about 8 or 10 each day. Tomatoes were arriving from Mexico and Cuba in a volume about equal to that from Florida. Total movement was around 50 cars per day.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	Feb. 14-20 1932	Feb. 7-13 1932	Feb. 15-21 1931	Total this season thru Feb. 20	Total last season thru Feb. 21	Total last season
Apples, total	1,948	2,400	1,810	86,256	96,171	109,794
Western states	1,148	1,220	1,116	37,683	56,585	66,538
Eastern states	800	1,240	700	48,573	39,586	43,256
Bears, snap and lima:						
Domestic	213	246	79	5,011	1,985	9,340
Imports	31	27	7	279	113	199
Beets	28	36	37	453	366	1,635
Cabbage:						
1932 season	422	521	671	4,264	4,914	37,203
1931 season	216	248	220	37,203	37,584	38,204
Carrots:						
1932 season—						
Domestic	156	160	338	2,533	3,771	11,075
Imports	7	0	0	12	0	0
1931 season	82	123	69	11,075	11,588	12,437
Cauliflower	196	272	317	6,672	7,073	9,611
Mixed vegetables:						
Domestic	637	726	828	4,845	5,439	28,464
Imports	0	3	22	66	152	267
Pears	26	23	57	10,400	28,141	28,821
Peas, green:						
Domestic	16	18	30	445	989	7,177
Imports	72	57	112	871	1,113	1,344
Peppers:						
Domestic	107	96	61	1,004	935	2,819
Imports	10	4	9	57	182	360
Spinach	233	402	540	4,130	5,368	9,766
Tomatoes:						
Domestic	205	197	123	1,403	1,241	27,840
Imports	182	185	147	1,524	2,367	6,983

BUSINESS INDICATORS

(Weeks ended Saturday; weekly average 1923-1925=100)

	1932			1931		1930	
	Feb. 20	Feb. 13	Feb. 6	Feb. 21	Feb. 14	Feb. 22	Feb. 15
Composite Index:*							
New York Times		62.5	62.8	76.7	77.8	95.3	97.0
Business Week		59.6	†60.4	78.3	79.0	90.7	90.9
Freight car loadings		58.7	59.9	74.5	75.2	86.3	93.2
Wholesale prices (Fisher's):							
All commodities	63.7	63.6	64.2	75.8	76.3	92.2	93.1
Agricultural products	46.2	45.9	47.0	67.8	68.5	99.2	100.6
Non-agricultural products	67.0	67.1	67.3	78.1	78.4	89.3	90.0
Bank debts outside N. Y. City	68.5	64.7	78.1	94.6	86.6	130.7	100.4
Bond prices	88.5	87.4	88.4	108.4	107.7	104.8	104.9
Stock prices	79.2	71.6	72.7	170.0	160.8	229.4	231.6
Interest rates:							
Call money	60.6	60.6	60.6	36.4	36.4	100.1	97.0
Time money	85.7	84.1	85.7	45.7	48.0	111.4	114.3
Business failures	184.5	170.3	191.6	177.4	131.2	143.7	139.1

* Relative to a computed normal taken as 100.

† Revised.

	CAR LOADINGS		Merchandise	
	Total	Miscellaneous	L. C. L.	Other
Week ended February 13	562,465	185,927	186,569	189,969
Previous week	574,756	179,076	187,542	207,538
Corresponding week, 1931	720,689	245,584	212,610	458,194
Corresponding week, 1930	893,140	322,304	239,432	331,404

FRANCE RESTRICTS IMPORTS OF CANNED VEGETABLES

The Journal Officiel of February 7, 1932, published a decree, followed by a ministerial order and a notice to importers, restricting the importation of certain classes of canned and preserved vegetables, according to the office of the American consul at Paris. In presenting the decree for the President's signature, the French Ministry made the following statements regarding the French industry:

The canned vegetable industry in normal times keeps busy 194 factories, employing 14,000 workers and providing occupation for 50,000 agricultural workers.

The reduction in production arising both from the economic crisis and from heavily increasing imports is estimated to reach 60 per cent. The canned tomato industry is particularly affected. Out of 112 canneries, employing 7,300 workers, utilizing 77,000 short tons of tomatoes and giving livelihood to 11,000 agricultural workers and their families, 78 canneries have been closed.

The Ministry also points out that during the past four years imports have been as follows: 1928, 2,167 short tons; 1929, 2,687; 1930, 2,444; 1931, 4,159 short tons.

The above decree authorizes the Government to limit the imports of goods coming under the following categories: Vegetables preserved in cans, in hermetically sealed receptacles or casks; peas, green beans, carrots, tomatoes.

The Ministry has fixed the following quotas for the first quarter of 1932, it being understood that no individual import licenses will be granted: Tomatoes from Italy, 310 short tons, and from other countries, 20 tons; peas, green beans and carrots, from Belgium-Luxemburg, 297 short tons; from Italy, 83 tons; and from other countries, 33 tons.

EXPORTS OF CHERRIES IN BRINE FROM GENOA

The 1929 declared exports of cherries in brine from Genoa were valued at \$1,212,040; in 1930 the valued dropped to \$133,973, while in 1931 the total value was the comparatively insignificant sum of \$25,723, according to the American vice consul. Genoa exporters state that this heavy decrease is a result of the new provisions of the American customs tariff, although it is understood also that there has been a growth in the competition of American producers.

THE VALENCIA CANNING INDUSTRY

The canning industry in the Spanish Province of Valencia represents a capital investment of \$1,544,000 and its annual production in 1929 was valued at approximately \$4,400,000, according to a report from the American consul at Valencia. There are 40 canneries employing some 11,000 men and women. While the majority of these establishments are small, there are five or six companies of considerable size that supply more than half the output. Some factories specialize in tomatoes and sweet peppers working only part of the year; the larger canneries handle a variety of fruits and vegetables in season and are busy the year around.

The principal vegetables canned are tomatoes and sweet peppers. Both canned tomatoes and tomato puree are prepared and find a good foreign demand. Production of canned vegetables in this Province in 1929 aggregated 24,090 short tons distributed as follows: Tomatoes, 16,500 tons; sweet peppers, 5,940 tons; other vegetables such as peas, beans, asparagus and artichokes, 1,650 tons.

While some fruits are canned in their natural state, such as apricots, peaches and peeled grapes, of which 1,980 short tons were produced in 1929, the bulk of the fruit is put up in the form of pulp, of which apricot pulp is by far the most important item. Production of apricot, peach, orange, and other pulps in 1929 aggregated 13,200 short tons.

Normally the export trade accounts for about 80 per cent of the output and in 1930 amounted in the aggregate to 11,447 short tons, a decline of nearly half as compared with 1929. Great Britain is the principal purchaser of all kinds of canned goods, taking 46 per cent of the 1930 total. The United States ranked second with 13 per cent, taking chiefly apricot pulp, tomatoes and sweet peppers.

**VENEZUELA INCREASES IMPORT DUTIES ON VARIOUS
FOODSTUFFS**

A Venezuelan executive order, published and effective February 4, 1932, increases the rates of import duty on various canned foods, according to the assistant trade commissioner at Caracas. The new rates of import duty, in cents per pound, are as follows, old rates being shown in parentheses:

Preserved poultry and canned meats, not specified, 5.8 (1.9); shellfish, fish, oysters, and salmon, 5.8 (.77 plus a surtax of 50 per cent of duty); herring and sardines, 5.8 (.77); pickles, prepared and canned vegetables, 5.8 (1.9 plus surtax of 50 per cent of duty).

FRANCE CONTINUES IMPORT QUOTAS ON CANNED FISH

Import quotas for importation of canned fish into France during the year from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, were recently announced in the French Journal Officiel.

A total quota of 9,200 metric tons for imports of sardines and a total quota of 18,600 metric tons for imports of other canned fish (including American pilchards) are fixed for the year ending February 28, 1933. These quotas are divided into quarterly quotas, which in turn are divided into individual quotas for imports from the principal supplying countries.

Individual quotas are fixed only for imports of sardines from Portugal and Spain, representing together 97 per cent of the total quota.

For imports of other canned fish (including American pilchards) during the next 12 months, individual quotas are fixed at 5,030 metric tons for imports from the United States, 5,600 metric tons for imports from Canada, and 3,600 metric tons for imports from Japan.

CANNED MILK PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Stocks of evaporated milk in manufacturers' hands on February 1 were about 3 per cent less than the January 1 stocks, and approximately 34 per cent less than the stocks held in February, 1931. Condensed milk stocks show a larger decline, or about 26 per cent below the previous month and about 34 per cent below last year. Production of evaporated milk showed about a 10 per cent increase over December, 1931, although it decreased from January, 1931. Condensed milk production also increased over the previous month, showing about a 13 per cent decline from the same period last year. The following table gives the stocks and production (case goods) as reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by manufacturing firms operating about 99 per cent of the factories:

	1932 Pounds	1931 Pounds	Change Per cent
Total stocks (case goods) February 1:			
Evaporated milk (32 firms)	127,883,427	156,787,462	-18.44
Condensed milk (9 firms)	9,145,395	13,928,276	-34.34
Total production (case goods) January:			
Evaporated milk (32 firms)	92,333,907	102,228,252	-9.68
Condensed milk (8 firms)	7,635,341	8,962,586	-13.85

BULLETIN OF INTEREST TO ORCHARDISTS

Control of hibernating caterpillars of the eye-spotted bud-moth in apple orchards is the subject of a 10-page publication issued by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva as Bulletin No. 600. Of the materials tested—arsenicals,

oils, and nicotine preparations—the latter proved most effective. Maximum destruction of the caterpillars was secured by applying the spray just before their migration from the winter shelters to the buds. In case of heavy infestations 1 quart of nicotine sulfate to 100 gallons of spray mixture was more effective than 1 pint.

HOT WATER AS AN INSECTICIDE FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

As the result of experiments carried on during the years 1920 and 1926-1929, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has found it possible to recommend an effective method for exterminating the Japanese beetle in the soil about the roots of certain nursery plants by immersing the subterranean parts of the plants in hot water. A report on the experiments, with instructions as to the method, has been issued by the Department as Technical Bulletin No. 274.

TESTS OF LEGUME INOCULANTS

A report on legume inoculant tests made by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva in 1931 has been issued by that station as Bulletin No. 602. These tests were made under the provisions of a law governing inspection of inoculants passed by the New York state legislature in 1930.

All except one of the products examined were found to be satisfactory. A number of cultures on sale in the state were found to be old. Consequently, farmers are advised to pay careful attention to the expiration dates given on the labels when legume cultures are secured, whether purchased or accepted gratuitously with the seed.

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